

In the Claims:

1. (original) A computing device programmed with an extensible framework that accepts one or more mark-up language parsers and/or generators, each implemented as plug-ins to the framework, with different plug-ins enabling different kinds of mark up languages to be handled by the device.
2. (original) The computing device of Claim 1 in which the extensible framework (i) insulates a client running on the device from having to communicate directly with a parser or generator and (ii) is generic in that it presents a common API to the client irrespective of the specific kind of parser or generator deployed.
3. (currently amended) The computing device of Claim 1 [[or 2]] in which the client interacts with several kinds of parser or generator plug-ins to the extensible framework, each handling different mark-up language formats.
4. (currently amended) The computing device of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 programmed with a file conversion capability requiring (i) a source file to be parsed by the parser, which is adapted to handle one format and (ii) an output, converted file to be generated by the generator, adapted to handle a different file format.

5. (currently amended) The computing device of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 in which several different clients are able to share the same parsers or generators.
6. (currently amended) The computing device of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 in which the extensible framework enables a parser or generator to access data from any source that conforms to a generic data supplier API.
7. (original) The computing device of Claim 6 in which the source is a buffer in memory.
8. (original) The computing device of Claim 6 in which the source is a file.
9. (original) The computing device of Claim 6 in which the source is a socket outputting streaming data.
10. (currently amended) The computing device of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 6 [[-9]] which uses a data source different from any data sources which the device was capable of using when first operated by an end-user.
11. (currently amended) The computing device of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1, in which the extensible framework enables the mark-up language parser or generator to access components to validate, pre-filter or alter data, in which the components are plug-in components to the framework and operate using a chain of responsibility design pattern.
12. (original) The computing device of Claim 11 in which the plug-in components all present a common, generic API to the parser or generator,

enabling the same plug-in components to be used with different types of parsers and generators.

13. (original) The computing device of Claim 11 in which the plug-in components all present a common, generic API to a client component using the parser or generator, enabling the same plug-in components to be used by different clients.

14. (currently amended) The computing device of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 11 [[- 13]] in which the parser notifies a validator plug-in of elements it is parsing and these in turn go to an auto correction plug-in to be fixed if required and finally a client receives these events.

15. (currently amended) The computing device of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 11 [[- 14]] in which a parsed element stack is made available to all validation/pre-filter/altering plug-ins.

16. (currently amended) The computing device of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 11 [[- 15]] which incorporates a character conversion module that enables documents written in different character sets to be parsed and converted to a common, generic character set.

17. (currently amended) The computing device of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 in which extensions to its capabilities can be made without affecting compatibility with existing clients or existing parsers and generators by the use

of an updated/extended namespace plug-in that sets-up all the elements, attributes and attribute values for a namespace.

18. (original) A method of parsing a mark-up language document, comprising the step of accessing an extensible framework that accepts parser plug-ins, with different plug-ins enabling different kinds of mark up languages to be handled.

19. (original) A method of generating a mark-up language document, comprising the step of accessing an extensible framework that accepts generator plug-ins, with different plug-ins enabling different kinds of mark up languages to be handled.

20. (currently amended) The method of Claim 18 [[or 19]], in which extensions to device capabilities can be made without affecting compatibility with existing clients or existing parsers and generators by the use of an updated/extended namespace plug-in that sets-up all the elements, attributes and attribute values for a namespace.

21. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding method~~ Claim 18, in which the extensible framework (i) insulates a client running on the device from having to communicate directly with a parser or generator and (ii) is generic in that it presents a common API to the client irrespective of the specific kind of parser or generator deployed.

22. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding method~~ Claim 18, in which the client interacts with several kinds of parser or generator plug-ins to the extensible framework, each handling different mark-up language formats.
23. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding method~~ Claim 18, in which the device is programmed with a file conversion capability requiring (i) a source file to be parsed by the parser, which is adapted to handle one format and (ii) an output, converted file to be generated by the generator, adapted to handle a different file format.
24. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding method~~ Claim 18, in which several different clients are able to share the same parsers or generators.
25. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding method~~ Claim 18, in which the extensible framework enables a parser or generator to access data from any source that conforms to a generic data supplier API.
26. (original) The method of preceding Claim 25, in which the source is a buffer in memory.
27. (original) The method of preceding Claim 25 in which the source is a file.
28. (original) The method of preceding Claim 25 in which the source is a socket outputting streaming data.

29. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 25 [[- 28]], in which a data source is used that is different from any data sources which the device was capable of using when first operated by an end-user.

30. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding method~~ Claim 18, in which the extensible framework enables the mark-up language parser or generator to access components to validate, pre-filter or alter data, in which the components are plug-in components to the framework and operate using a chain of responsibility design pattern.

31. (original) The method of preceding Claim 30, in which the plug-in components all present a common, generic API to the parser or generator, enabling the same plug-in components to be used with different types of parsers and generators.

32. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 30 [[- 31]], in which the plug-in components all present a common, generic API to a client component using the parser or generator, enabling the same plug-in components to be used by different clients.

33. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 30 [[- 33]], in which the parser notifies a validator plug-in of elements it is parsing and these in turn go to an auto correction plug-in to be fixed if required and finally a client receives these events.

34. (currently amended) The method of preceding Claim 30 [[- 33]], in which a parsed element stack is made available to all validation/pre-filter/altering plug-ins.
35. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 30 [[- 34]], in which a character conversion module enables documents written in different character sets to be parsed and converted to a common, generic character set.